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and in detail the large and small principles underlying dry farming, and presents a full and adequate treatment of the subject for the novice as well as the expert.

The several chapters discuss the problems of rainfall and climate for dry farming, the character of soils in dry farming areas, the methods of storing water in the soils and of regulating evaporation, the processes and needs of tillage, the character and composition of dry farm crops, the relation of dry farming to irrigation, and the present status of dry farming in the world. The history of the development is outlined and a good bibliography is included.

The book is well written and generally well illustrated, except for occasional indistinct cuts. It is complete and practical, and everywhere shows the hand of an expert who has done much for the development of a method of tillage and cropping that has greatly increased the availability of our western lands. Dry farming has its limits, its followers will have their disappointments, but dry farmers who follow the author's suggestions will win out when it is possible to do so. Farmers in humid regions, who believe that tillage is only to kill weeds, will learn much of help to them from this exposition of a method that seems at first not to concern them—for dry farming is in large part exaggerated soil tillage.

This book, by a master of his subject, ranks among the best of our recent popular, scientific and practical agricultural books. RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

The Story of Cotton and the Development of the Cotton States. By Eugene Clyde Brooks. x and 370 pp. Ills. Rand, McNally & Co., New York, 1911. 75 cents. 8½ x 5.

The increasing demand that our schools come into closer contact with industrial life has been difficult to meet because of the lack of such books as this. The history of the cultivation of cotton in Europe, the introduction of cotton culture into the United States and the development of the manufacture of cotton cloth are the main themes. The book presents a consecutive and logical account of the development of clothing and the facts that led to cotton as the "King of clothing." While the treatment, in a large degree, is historical and economic, the various phases of the activities incident to the culture and manufacture of cotton and the evolution in the art of manufacturing after the war are discussed. A comprehensive view of the commercial importance of the plant to the world, the science of its cultivation, and its varieties and by-products is also given.

R. M. BROWN.

TEACHING AND METHODOLOGY

Geographical Note Books. By Richard Elwood Dodge. Books I-IV. 32 pp. and maps in each. Atkinson, Mentzer & Co., New York, 1912. 10½ x 8 each.

Teachers of grade geography have to thank Professor Dodge for putting on the market a thoroughly practical series of note books at such a remarkably low price as to be within the reach of most schools. The books give laboratory exercises with outline and relief maps of continents, countries and smaller divisions. The questions are skilfully planned to bring out in a clear, interesting way important relations, such as position, size and direction, among cities, states, countries, continents, climatic belts, oceans, etc. Experience has shown that they attain high success in holding the interest of the pupils, in helping to establish large geographical truths, and in supporting modern thought by making geography a reasoning subject.

SUMNER W. CUSHING.

ANTHROPOLOGY

L'Uomo secondo le Origini, l'Antichità, le Variazioni e la Distribuzione Geografica: Sistema Naturale di Classificazione. Di G. Sergi. xxvii and 421 pp. Map, ill. Fratelli Bocca, Torino, 1911. Lire 20. 10 x 6½.

Professor Sergi is a bold and original anthropologist whose works are too little appreciated outside of Italy, though most English-reading students are familiar with his "Mediterranean Race." That is, however, only one, and by no means the most important, in a very long series of books and pamphlets which mark the steady advance of a gradually maturing system. In "L'Uomo" Professor Sergi's theory and method have reached their full development and the book is undoubtedly one of the most important which have appeared for many years. It is to be hoped that it will soon be translated and made accessible to